

THE KALIDA VENTURE.

Equal Laws—Equal Rights, and Equal Burdens—The Constitution and its Currency.

VOL. V.—NO. 41.

KALIDA, PUTNAM COUNTY, OHIO, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1845.

WHOLE NO. 249.

SOMETHING NEW IN KALIDA.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have just opened an assortment of

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS,

which they are determined to sell as cheap as they can be bought any where in northern Ohio. Our store may be found at the new stand between McClure's and Hollibaugh's taverns. Among our stock may be found, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Ashland Tweeds, Molekins, English Merinos, Cashmere de Cass, Mousline de laine, Calicoes of every description, from 64 cents upwards; Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings; Brown Muslins, from 64 cents upwards; also a handsome variety of Plaid and Cloth Shawls; Comforters, Florence Braid and English straw Bonnets; Men's and Boys' Caps; Boots and Shoes, Groceries, &c. All of which we are anxious to sell for ready pay. Any quantity of Wheat, Oats, Clover, Flax and Timothy seeds; Beeswax, Butter, Ginseng, &c., taken in exchange for goods; and the highest market prices paid for them. Just give us a call, and if we do not sell you goods it will not be the price of the goods, that keep you from buying.

F. G. W. & W. F. CRONISE.

Kalida, Nov. 24, 1845.

J. J. ACKERMAN,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

KALIDA, PUTNAM COUNTY, OHIO.

Office on Main street, opposite T. R. McClure's Hotel. Kalida, June 20, 1845.

WESTERN HOTEL, (Gilboa.)

CHRISTIAN HESZ.

HAS purchased the well known tavern stand in Gilboa, Putnam county, Ohio, lately occupied by John E. Creighton, and has fitted the same up for the accommodation of the public. He hopes, by a strict attention to the wants and convenience of those who may favor him with their patronage, to merit continuance of the same. Gilboa, Feb., '44.

BEN. METCALF,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

HAVING opened an office in Kalida will give his attention to the ordinary business of his profession, and particularly to settlement of claims, payment of taxes, &c., for non-residents. Jan. 10th, 1845. 230z

KALIDA HOTEL—KALIDA, OHIO.

THE undersigned, having taken the above establishment, is now prepared to furnish the traveling community with accommodations not exceeded by any other hotel in this portion of Ohio. T. R. McCURE. 157f

FASHIONABLE TAILORING.

JOSEPH TINGLE.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Kalida and the surrounding country that he carries on the business of TAILORING in all its branches. He regularly receives plates of the LATEST FASHIONS from Philadelphia, and is prepared to fulfill all orders in his line of business in a tasteful and workmanlike manner. CUTTING done to order on the shortest notice. Prices to suit the times. Shop next house above T. Coulter's store. Kalida, July 8, 1845. 228

DOCTOR P. L. COLE,

Physician & Surgeon. Office in the building formerly occupied by Mr. Thatcher, at the American Hotel. April 18, 1845.

KALIDA EXCHANGE.

THE subscriber has purchased the old stand, in the brick building directly opposite the Court House, in Kalida, Putnam county, Ohio, favorably known as "Risley's Exchange." He respectfully solicits the patronage of the public—and in return, he will spare no pains to secure the comfort and convenience of his guests, who will find at the Exchange every accommodation usually found at hotels in this section of the state. S. E. HOLIBAUGH. 235eb

JAMES G. HALY,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Napoleon, Henry County, O.

May 23, 1845. 222

GEORGE SKINNER,

SADDLE & HARNESS MAKER, Kalida, Putnam county, Ohio. Orders promptly executed. Saddles, &c., constantly on hand.

DOCTOR SOLOMON M. SHAFFER,

Physician & Surgeon.

LATE of Pennsylvania, but more recently from Rochester, Ohio, has located himself at Rockport, Putnam county, Ohio, and tenders to the public his professional services. Feb., '44.

S. E. HOLIBAUGH,

Boot and Shoe Maker.

HAS just received a first rate stock of Leather from Cincinnati. Ready made work constantly on hand. Kalida, July 15, 1845. 229eb

LAND AGENCY.

THE subscriber has established a Land Agency at Kalida, Ohio, for the purchase and sale of Real Estate, payment of Taxes, &c., in the Counties of Putnam, Paulding and Van Wert. Being connected with the American Associated Agency, which extends throughout the United States and the principal States of Europe; he expects to be of essential benefit to all who may engage his services. GEO. SKINNER. Kalida, Ohio, Feb. 24, 1844.

LANDS FOR SALE

IN PUTNAM COUNTY.

WEST half of North East quarter of Section 28, Town 1 South, Range Six East, 80 acres.
West half of South west quarter of Section 29, Town 1 South, Range Six East, 80 acres.
North west quarter, and west half of South East quarter, and North East quarter of Section 24, Town 1 North, Range Six East, 240 acres.
North East quarter of Section 7, Town 1 North, Range Six East, 240 acres.
These lands will be sold low for cash; or for one quarter cash and the balance in one, two, and three years, with interest, and those having no money, can pay by clearing land in this township. A. F. EDGERTON, Agent. Hicksville, Delaware co. O. June 3, 1845. 235ebw

THE AMERICAN STAR.

The following song is old, good, and abounding in patriotism. It is truly American, and holds the right sentiment—that it is ours
"To spread the glad tidings of Liberty far," even along the shores of the broad Pacific.

Come, strike the bold anthem, the war dogs are howling.

Already they eagerly snuff up their prey,

The red clouds of war o'er our forests are scowling.

So fit Peace spreads her wings and flies weeping away;

The infants affrighted cling close to their mothers.

The youth grasp their swords, for the combat prepare,

While beauty weeps fathers, and lovers and brothers,

Who rush to display the American Star.

Come blow the shrill bugle, the loud drum awakes,

The dread rifle seizes, let the cannon deep roar;

No heart with pale fear, or faint doubts be shaken,

No slave's hostile foot leave a print on our shore!

Shall mothers, wives, daughters, and sisters, left weeping,

Insulted by ruffians, be dragged to despair!

Oh, no! from her hills, the proud eagle comes sweeping,

And waves to the brave, the American Star.

The spirits of Washington, Warren, Montgomery,

Look down from the clouds with bright aspect serene;

Come soldiers, a tear and a toast to their memory,

Rejoicing they'll see us as they once have been;

To us the high boon by the gods has been granted,

To spread the glad tidings of Liberty far;

Let millions invade us, we'll meet them undaunted,

And conquer or die by the American Star.

Your hands, then, dear comrades, round Liberty's altar,

United we swear by the souls of the brave!

Not one from the strong resolution shall falter,

To live independent or sink to the grave!

Then, freemen, fill up—Lo! the striped banner's flying,

The high bird of liberty screams through the air,

Beneath her oppression and tyranny dying—

Success to the beaming American Star.

SCANDAL.

"Now let it work. Mischief, thou art foot,
Take what course thou wilt."

The substance of the following is no fiction. In a village, whose inhabitants, like the good people of Athens, were much given to "either tell or hear something new," lived Squire P., a facetious, good natured sort of a body, whose jokes are even yet a matter of village record, and have been retold through various editions, from folio down to duodecimo.

Aunt Lizzy was Deacon Snipe's wife's sister—a maiden lady of about fifty, she went to all the meetings, kept a regular count of every birth, death and marriage with their dates—doctored all their babies, and knew every arf in the neighborhood—showed all the young married people how to make soap, and when they had bad luck made every child in the house sit cross legged until the luck changed. In fine, she was a kind of village factotum—spent her time in going from house to house, grinding out a grist of slander to each, as occasion required, but always concluded with the way of the transgressors is hard, "poor Mr or Mrs. B. (as the case was) I pity her from the bottom of my heart," or some other very soothing reflection. Aunt Lizzy was always very fond of asking strangers and others, without regard to time or place, "the state of their minds, how they enjoyed their minds," &c. These questions were generally followed by a string of scandal, which was calculated to destroy the peace and happiness of some of her best neighbors and friends, but she, like other narrators of this kind, considered such intellectual murder as either establishing her reputation, or as the only mode of entertaining the village, and thereby rendering her society agreeable.

One warm summer's afternoon, as the Squire was sitting near his office door, smoking his pipe, Aunt Lizzy was passing by with great speed, ruminating on the news of the day, when the Squire brought her suddenly to, as the sailors say, by "what's your hurry Aunt Lizzy? walk in." The old lady, never wanted a second invitation, went into the office, and the following dialogue took place:

"Well, Squire P. I have been thinking this afternoon what a useful man you might be, if if you'd only leave off your light conversations, as the good book says, and become a serious man—you might be an ornament to both church and State, as our ministers say."

"Why as to that, Aunt Lizzy, a cheerful countenance I consider as the best index of a grateful heart, and you know what the Bible says on that subject—'When ye fast be not as the hypocrite with a sad countenance; but anoint thy head, wash thy face, (Aunt Lizzy, began to feel for her pocket handkerchief, for she was a taker of snuff,) that thou appear not unto men to fast.'"

Now, there Squire—that's just what I told ye—see how you have a scripper at your tongue's end! what an useful man you might be in your church, if you'd only be a doer as well as a hearer of the word.

box in true style and all things being in readiness for a regular siege of 'scandalum magnatum' she commenced fire.—

"Now, Squire, I want to know what you mean by one of our chuch? I know who you mean—the trollop I didn't like so many curls about her head, when she told her experience."

The Squire finding curiosity was putting his boots on, had no occasion to add spurs to the heels, for the old lady had one in her head that was worth both of them. Accordingly he had no peace until he consented to explain what he meant by the expression 'in private'—this was a dear word with Aunt Lizzy.

"Now, aunt Lizzy, will you take a Bible oath, that you will never communicate what I am about to tell you to any living being, and that you will keep it while you live as a most inviolable secret."

"Yes, Squire, I declare I won't never tell nobody nothing about it as long as I breathe the breath of life; and I'll take a Bible oath on it; there, sartin as I live, Squire, before you or any other magistrate in the whole county."

"Well, then, you know when I went up to Boston a year ago?"

"Yes, Squire, and I know who went with you too—Sussey B. and Dolly T. and her sister Prudence."

"Never mind who went with me, aunt Lizzy; there was a whole lot of passengers—But, but."

"None of your buts, squire—out with it—if folks will act so—a trollop."

"But, aunt Lizzy, I'm afraid you'll bring me into a scrape!"

"I've told you over and over again, that nobody never should know nothing about it, and your wife knows I don't tell tales."

"My wife! I would not have her to know what I was going to say for the world—Why aunt Lizzy, if she should know it!"

"Well don't be afraid Squire, once for all, I'll take my oath that no living crittur shan't never as long as I live, know a lip on't."

"Well then, if you must know it. I slept with one of the likeliest of your church members nearly half the way up!"

Aunt Lizzy drew a long breath—shut up her snuff box, and put it into her pocket muttering to herself—

"The likeliest of our church members?—tho't it was Sussey B.—likeliest!—this comes of being flattered—the trollop. Well one thing I know—the way of the transgressor is hard; but I hope you'll never tell no body on't Squire; for sartin as the world, if such a thing should be known, our church would be scattered abroad like sheep without a shepherd."

In a few moments Aunt Lizzy took her departure, giving the Squire another caution and a sly wink, as she said good bye, let me alone for a secret.

It was not many days before squire P. received a very polite note from Parson G. requesting him to attend a meeting of the church and many of the parish, at the south Conference room, in order to settle some difficulties with one of the members, who in order to clear up her character, requested Squire P. to be present.

The Parson, who was a very worthy man knew the frailty of the weak sisters, as Aunt Lizzy called them, and as he was a particular friend of squire P. requested him in his note to say nothing of it to his wife. But the Squire took the hint, telling his wife that there was to be a parish meeting, requested her to be ready by 2 o'clock and he would call for her.

Accordingly the hour of meeting came the whole village flocked to the room, which could not hold half of them. All eyes were alternately on the squire and Sussey B.—Mrs. P. stared, and Sussey looked as though she had been crying a fortnight. The Parson, with softened tone, and in as delicate manner as possible, stated the story about Sussey B. which he observed was in every body's mouth, and which he did not himself believe a word of—and Squire P. being called on to the stand as a witness—after painting in lively colors the evils of slander, with which their village had been infested, and particularly the church, called on Aunt Lizzy in presence of the meeting, and the church, to come out and make acknowledgment for violating a bible oath! Aunt Lizzy's apology was that she only told Deacon Snipe's wife on't—and she took an oath, that she wouldn't never tell no body else on't. Deacon Snipe's wife had, it appears, sworn Roger Toothaker's sister never to tell nobody on't—and so it went thro' the whole church, and thence through the village.

The Squire then acknowledged before the meeting, that he had, as he told Aunt Lizzy, slept with a church member half the way up to Boston, and that he believed her to be one of the likeliest of their members, in as much as she never hears nor retails slander. All eyes were now alternately on Sussey B. and Squire P's wife—Aunt Lizzy enjoyed a kind of diabolical triumph which the squire never perceived then he finished his sentence by declaring that the church member to whom he alluded, was his own lawful wife! Aunt Lizzy drew in her head under a huge bonnet, as a turtle does under his shell, and marched away into one corner of the room, like a dog that had been killing sheep. The Squire as usual, burst out in a fit of laughter, from which his wife, Sussey B. and even the Parson, could not refrain joining—and Parson G. afterwards acknow-

ledged that Squire P. had given a death blow to scandal in the village, which all his preaching could not have done.

LETTER TO THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY ON THE EFFECT OF THE TARIFF OF 1842,

On the Agriculture and other Interests of the West.

By a Committee of the Democratic Convention of Hamilton County, Ohio.

To ROBERT J. WALKER, Secretary Treasury, United States America:

The undersigned a Committee appointed by the late Democratic Convention of this county to correspond with the Secretary of the Treasury, concerning the effect of the existing Tariff, on the Agricultural and other interests of the West, submit the following considerations in performance of the duty assigned them:

The Western population is engaged in farming, in a fair greater proportion, than any other section of the Union, although that is the principal employment of the American people. Hence the West presents as a section, more prominently than any other, the characteristics of the class numerically predominant in the whole country. The unusual preponderance of agriculture in the West proceeds not so much from its extent and fertility, as from its recent settlement; the superior individual enterprise and independence of farmers, having given them the first and almost exclusive possession of this great region. These traits of rural character, in their immediate and remote consequences, identify the opinions of the farmer with the principles of our free government as completely as are his interests with those of the community. The West therefore in addition to its common interest with the rest of the Union in the political and fiscal action of the Federal government, has a local, sectional and class interest in restraining that part of our system within its proper constitutional limits. The West from its magnitude and locality, as well as its pursuits, can expect not even its proportion of the compensation afforded by Federal expenditure for contribution to Federal revenue.

The age in which we live is characterized by the unexampled development of commerce and industry. And to whatever antecedent condition of moral and intellectual power this may be owing, it results in imparting a portentous form and pressure to all institutions of society and modes of thought and action. Money becomes so universal an agent as to be a controlling one. The slave if permitted to minister to a multitude of wants becomes master. The taxing power of government, at all times an important one, becomes in our present state of civilization essential and absorbing; a power of such force as to render the other functions, and even the form, itself, of government almost insignificant. No part of political science is invested with so much obscurity and dispute as the principles of taxation. It is therefore with instinctive sagacity that despotism selects for its designs this function of government in modern times; it being favorable to the substitution of that fraud to which tyranny is compelled to resort when force is no longer tolerated.

The Constitution of the United States in conferring on Congress every form of the taxing power, undertakes to prevent all abuse by prescribing uniformity in the collection of the revenue, and specific objects for its disbursement. The effect of such a regulation one would think would be to secure a preference for the most simple, plain and equal mode of taxation. Government however has chosen the most complex, obscure and unequal. The system of duties on imported commodities on which the Treasury relies, taxes but a part of the property, of but a part of the people—the property and persons both fluctuating continually in number, in amount and in proportion. The property thus taxed is not the equal or the proportional product of the states or people—of capital or labor. Nor is its consumption uniform or proportional, or even proximately so. In thus repudiating as the basis of taxation the principles of equality and uniformity, Congress must we are to presume, have been actuated by principles real or fancied of higher obligation than equality and uniformity.—But we look in vain among the discussions upon this policy at any time since its origin for these higher principles. One of the objects in preferring taxation on imports is convenience—a negation and often an antagonist of principle. But the main and avowed design was the encouragement of domestic manufactures—a policy rather than a principle. And thus to convenience and to policy, trivial, temporary and partial, has principle, the eternity and universality of convenience and policy—been sacrificed; and that principle, equality and uniformity in the action of the predominant power of a free government. The effect of the Tariff system, (even for revenue merely) is to aggravate continually the inequality with which it begins. For it being the object and effect of the system to excite domestic competition to produce a domestic instead of a foreign commodity, the success of the system is attended with a continual reduction in the number of imported articles, on which the taxes are to be levied:—thus contracting the basis of taxation, whether it operate on those who consume the imported article, or those who produce that for which it is received in

exchange. It is evident that as this process goes on, the interests connected with the several departments of foreign trade must successively perish, and taxation continue to converge on the remaining basis of production and consumption. Now the commercial intercourse of what are called old and new countries such as Europe and America, consists chiefly in the exchange of agricultural for manufactured products. The direct action therefore of a revenue tariff in America is hostile to agriculture, by destroying the commerce by which a great mass of consumers are supplied. Hence the foreign trade of the Union has not increased fifty per cent in forty years, although the States have doubled, and population almost quadrupled with that period. And in order to maintain even the present comparatively reduced amount of foreign commerce, agricultural products have been compelled to a reduction in prices of from forty of eighty per cent: a decline almost as great as that which has occurred in manufactured fabrics, but not to be accounted for like the latter, by the introduction and wonderful improvement in machinery; which is not applicable extensively to agricultural products. The encouragement of manufactures by government, in taxation, is then accomplished by a direct discouragement of agriculture, through a gross abuse of the fiscal political power. The evil is tolerated from a misconception of the nature of government, concealed by an artful misapplication of terms. Government is not as many still suppose a producing, but is a distributing agent. It cannot give then unless it take. It cannot confer favor without confiscating right. The phrase encouragement of domestic manufactures by government, is captivating only because it discloses the benefit and conceals the injury that results from the policy. The statement of both effects would be fatal to the measure. It would be encouragement of domestic manufactures, by the discouragement of our agriculture, still more domestic. That any miscalculation of interest, or misconception of power, or imperfection of phraseology, or conjunction of circumstances, or sectional and subtle selfishness, or all combined, should so beset and pervert the deliberations of our Government, as to secure the adoption of a permanent policy to direct the fiscal action of our Federal system against Agriculture, its very life, is the most astonishing and mortifying fact in our history. Nor is the enormity of such a policy mitigated materially by its professed design. Manufactures are not of themselves objects of desire to a free people or of favor for a free government. They involve the necessity of a crowded population, subject to a very arbitrary control over their comfort by a few wealthy persons—and devoted to unwholesome employment. Surely such establishments do not deserve political favor where land is abundant and the people free. Indeed the advocates of manufacturing policy are conscious of the inaptitude of our circumstances for such establishments, and insist on their encouragement for the purpose as they contend of rendering us independent of other nations. Now we insist that the manufacturing policy has the reverse of this effect.—The principle agent in manufactures is capital—and capital is cheap and abundant only in old countries. This is the reason why we resort to such countries for manufactured goods. But if we refuse to purchase their fabrics, without possessing the principal material to make them—capital—but must resort to the same country for that, it is clear our dependence does not cease. Indeed it is greatly augmented. For when we resort to Europe with produce for manufactures we go as traders, but when we apply there for capital, it is as borrowers, a relation much more dependent and degrading. And if, as is the fact, we are habitually indebted to England in our mercantile, corporate, state and federative capacities for loans, is it not plain that the effect of promoting by law a branch of business whose principal agent is capital, the very thing we don't possess, is to increase or prolong our dependence for credit, on foreign states; either by increasing the number of loans to meet the wants of the protected business; or by diverting capital into it, from other employments, render them dependent abroad for new supplies, or the continuance of old ones. It is clear that the people among whom capital is dear will remain the debtors of those among whom it is cheap: that to urge the former into business requiring capital more than any thing else, is to extend this relation, whilst the employment of resources peculiar to themselves as in our case, is the best policy to accumulate native capital until it equals foreign. The nation that exchanges the products of agriculture for those of manufacturing labor, is the most independent and powerful; for the former are more indispensable than the latter. But the people dependent on another for capital or credit are slaves to the will or the whims of their creditors.

There is another and kindred effect of a tariff also to be deplored. The duties are paid to the government in large sums, by the importer, who thus performs the functions of a farmer general of the revenue—with this disastrous difference—the farmer general proper, is limited by law in his demand on the tax payer: but the importer charges the consumer for advancing to the government, as much as he can get—and is limited only by the competition of fellow capitalists, which is fluctuating. The importer adds the duty to the original cost of the commodity and